



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, February 15, 1849.

State Convention.

The Whig State Committee have fixed upon the 16th of August, next as the time for holding a State Convention at Harrisburg, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

The Election in the twentieth Senatorial district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gov. Johnston, resulted in the election of Augustus Drum, Locofoco.

Gen. Taylor's Pockets.

We see a statement in our exchanges, to the effect, that a New York tailor having completed two suits of clothes for the President elect, was much annoyed by persons who wished to examine the clothes and particularly the pockets. The tailor fearing the insinuation of petitions, denied them.

Attorney General Reed has recovered \$21,000 more of the stolen Chester County Bank notes, from Old Duke and Tobacco Jack, who were some time since convicted of a participation in the robbery.

A Bank Note Moral.

The following lines are copied from the back of a \$5 bill, handed in to the New-York Tribune office, last Wednesday :-

Five years ago this day my father died and left me, his only child, two thousand dollars, mostly in money. Vile associates have ruined me; my fortunes and reputation are gone, and ere these lines shall have been one day old the hand that penned them will be cold in death.

THOMAS REYNOLDS.

A steam plough has been tried on a farm near Stratford, in Essex, by stationary engines at the extremities of the field, and that the experiment is said to have been satisfactory. The engine is ten feet by six in bulk, portable with a pair of horses, and may be used for ploughing, thrashing or for any purpose where power of the kind is required.

During the year 1848, three hundred and ninety-five weddings took place in Stark county, Ohio. That's the place for the ladies.

Female Physician.

Miss Elizabeth Blackwell has received the diploma of M. D. at the Geneva Medical College, N. Y. On receiving it she is reported to have said—"I thank you, sir. With the help of the Most High, it shall be the effort of my life to shed honor on this diploma."

Retaliation.

It is in contemplation among the adopted Irish citizens of Baltimore, to form a league which all Irish are especially invited to join. The leading features of this league will be, a pledge to refrain absolutely, from the use of English manufacture.

Snow Worms.

The National Intelligencer, in referring to a curious phenomenon of worms upon the snow in Washington as stated by a correspondent, says—We have been shown a letter from Professor CHESTER DEWEY of Rochester N. York, (addressed to a scientific gentleman of this city,) from which we learn that the snow in that region has recently been covered with worms varying from a quarter of an inch to an entire inch in length. We are also informed that a small worm, of a dark color, and resembling a tiny bud or seed, was found upon the snow in North Carolina during the last winter; and also that about two years ago a small worm of a scarlet hue was found on the snow in Tennessee. The worms described by our correspondent are said to be a quarter of an inch in length, and bearing a close resemblance to those produced by cheese.

Fatal Malady.

The Pennsylvania Democrat of the 8th, states that a fatal malady is prevailing in the north-eastern part of Fayette county, more alarming than any ever known to the people of that vicinity, and even the physicians are at a loss to assign it a name. The patient is attacked suddenly with vomiting, accompanied with diarrhea, coldness of the extremities, and, in some instances, terminating with spasms.—Sometimes the first indications of its approach are pains in the fingers and limbs, accompanied with violent fever and headache. Some of the patients break out with spots like the measles, and after death, the body and face are covered with large black spots, the legs and arms assuming a black color.

THE GIRARD ESTATES.—The estate of Stephen Girard, deceased, now in possession of the city, and known as the Girard Estates, comprises in real property 177 houses in the city and county, of which 39 are small houses, 77 large, and 61 stores. The taxes and water rents on the property amount to about \$25,000 yearly; to which an additional sum of \$15,000 has been applied for repairs and in making permanent improvements, annually, for several years. The income of the estate was last year \$106,000.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6. SENATE.—The Speaker presented the annual statement of the affairs of the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Coal Company, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Petitions presented.—By Mr. Stine, for the re-charter of the Bank of Lebanon.

Mr. Konigsmacher submitted the following preamble and resolutions—Whereas, It has been alleged that certain frauds have been committed in the treasury of Monroe county, whereby Edward Postens, late treasury of said county has obtained undue credit in the settlement of his accounts, to the serious injury of the Commonwealth.

Be it therefore Resolved, That the Auditor General be and he is hereby requested to furnish the Senate as soon as practicable, with all the information in his possession on the subject, stating whether any money is due the Commonwealth by Edward Postens and Jacob Shoemaker, late treasurers of Monroe county, and whether any measures have been taken to collect the same.

The resolution was taken up, discussed by Messrs. Overfield, Konigsmacher and Brawley, and at length agreed to. Resolved, That the State Treasurer be requested to inform the Senate of the whole amount of State tax from all sources due and unpaid to the Commonwealth, from the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Erie and Allegheny, designating the years for which there are deficits, stating the amount for each year.

The Governor sent in a message nominating the following gentlemen as Associate Judges: E. C. Winslow, of Elk county; J. A. Baker, of Perry; T. S. Cunningham, of Mercer.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Auditor General, transmitting the statement of the affairs of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. He also presented a petition from Robert Mitchell, praying for relief from the sentence of the District Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania, by which they had imposed a fine of \$500 for harboring a fugitive slave.

A bill was reported, conferring upon the Auditors and State Treasurer the power to adjust claims against the State.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7th.

There is nothing of interest in the proceedings of the Legislature to day.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8.

SENATE.—The Speaker presented a communication from the Auditor General, transmitting the information called for in the matter of Edward Postens and Jacob Shoemaker, late treasurers of the county of Monroe, alleged defaulters to the Commonwealth.

After debate on the subject, in which Messrs. Overfield, Brawley, Mason, King, Konigsmacher, McCaslin, and Johnson, participated. On motion of Mr. Overfield, the communication, together with the list of defaulters previously furnished from the Treasurer of the Commonwealth's office, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE.

Mr. Little read in place a bill providing for the redemption of the relief notes, for avoiding the Philadelphia Inclined Plane, and for the completion of the North Branch Canal. This bill proposes a State loan for 20 years of \$2,000,000—\$600,000 to cancel relief notes, \$300,000 to avoid the Inclined Plane, \$1,100,000 to complete the North Branch Canal. The banks are to take the loan, and issue one, two and three dollar bills.

Two hours and a half were spent in the presentation of petitions.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.

SENATE.—Petitions Presented.—Mr. Konigsmacher, from Lancaster, asking for a repeal of the act to incorporate the York and Harrisburg Railroad.

By Mr. Sadler, for the extension of the Farmers' Savings Institution of York county.

By Mr. Rich, for the re-charter of the Farmers' Bank of Bucks county.

By Mr. Boas, for the establishment of a Bank at Allentown.

By Messrs. King and Matthias, for the establishment of a Bank at Holidaysburg.

Reports.—Mr. Crabb reported, from the Committee on Banks, the bill to extend the charter of the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia, with amendments.

Bills Read in Place.—By Mr. Mason, to provide for the completion of the North Branch Extension of the North Branch Canal.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Agriculture, reported against the bill regulating fisheries in the river Delaware, and were discharged from the further consideration of the same.

The bill for the completion of the North Branch canal was discussed.

SATURDAY, February 10.

Neither House did any thing of much interest to our readers.

PROPOSED UNION OF TWO CITIES.—There is a question now in course of agitation in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, in regard to the propriety of merging the latter city in the former. At the last meeting of the New York Historical Society this question was considered, a paper was read advocating the project, and a list of the names of several distinguished clergymen and lawyers who believed that it would result to the advantage of all the parties concerned.

The Troops and the War.

The States which furnished the most troops for the Mexican war were as follows:—New York 8,550, Pennsylvania 4,346, Ohio 2,321, and Maryland 2,151.

When a man is not liked, whatever he does is amiss.

The \$10,000 Prize Fight--The Result

---Incidents--Arrest of the Seconds.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8--A. M.

This shameful affair is settled—despite the efforts of the police to the contrary. Hyer and Sullivan having been tracked to, and surprised at Pool's Island, by a large police force, headed by the Sheriff, succeeded in baffling the officers, and went to Rock Point, which is about twelve miles below, on the Eastern shore of Maryland. The ground was selected by the seconds, and at a few minutes after 4 o'clock all the arrangements were completed, and the two men stepped into the ring ready for action—each confident of his superior prowess.

Sullivan was over sanguine, and wasted his strength in expectations of making a short fight of it. During the first one or two rounds, he struck some tremendous blows, but they did not seem to tell. On the third round, he made a slight feint, and fetched Hyer a heavy blow on the left temple, which laid him flat. In an instant, Hyer rallied with much determination—striking Sullivan a severe blow, and throwing him on the ropes. He recovered before he fell, and as he came, he got one between the two eyes, which shut his left peeper. This disconcerted him, and he began to fall—Hyer perceiving this, kept him up to quick time, dealing heavy blows about his head. On the last round Sullivan came up slowly—evidently bewildered—and received a blow on the face, which lifted him entirely off his feet. He fell to the ground, striking his head severely—like a sack of sand—and was picked up by his seconds in a state of insensibility, and completely blinded with blood! Restoratives were applied, and in a few minutes, the parties left in their boat. Sullivan had to be carried off by his friends. Hyer left for Frenchtown. He did not appear to be much hurt, though his face was covered with blood.

4 o'clock, P. M.

Thompson and O'Donnell, the seconds in this outrageous affair, have been arrested in this city, and committed to prison in default of \$5,000 bail.

It is reported that Sullivan's friends have taken him to the Mount Hope Hospital, suffering very much from his injuries. Some think that he will not survive long. His head is severely injured.

Life Insurance.

Institutions of this character have been in operation in England, for more than a century; but it is only within a few years that the nature of this institution has been comprehended in this country, and its benefits embraced. They are not only used to afford security to the assured, but they furnish a safe and profitable mode of investment for capitalists. The principles of life insurance, from certain data, nature of the risk is ascertained, and the amount of premium determined upon. Records of death have been kept in different cities, for a number of consecutive years, and from these records have been constructed tables, showing what is technically called "the probability of life" of a person of any given age. The subject was regarded as one of sufficient importance in England to engage the consideration of the British Parliament, which in 1825 appointed a committee to inquire into the merits of these tables. The oldest tables of rates for life insurance now in use, are the Northampton, formed by Dr. Price from the bills of mortality kept in the parish of All Saints, in England, during the years 1735 to 1780. The next tables are the Swedish, and were constructed upon returns collected in the years 1735 to 1776, from the whole population of Sweden and Finland, they have been corrected by others made at different periods. The third table, formed in France by M. Parcieux, during the years 1789 to 1796 and taken from select lives. The fourth, called the Carlisle table, formed during the years 1780 to 1787, upon the population of that town in England. These last tables were approved by the Committee of Parliament. All these tables have been modified, for it is ascertained that in later years the duration of human life has increased in consequence of the advance in medical science, and the improvement of the moral and social condition of society. From those tables, a calculation can be easily made, how much a person ought to pay yearly, during his life, to entitle his representatives after death to receive a certain sum, taking out the account the rate of interest at which these annual payments are proposed to accumulate, and the profits of the insurers. Life insurance has become a very extensive business in Europe. In London, alone, there are eighty offices for this purpose, and throughout the kingdom, every town of two thousand inhabitants has several agencies from them. The real service of the Institutions to persons who have certain and limited incomes, whether salaried officers, professional men, mechanics, or laborers, should commend it to general acceptance. It is, however, not only of a private benefit, as affording it support and protection to families who might otherwise be destitute; but it is of public utility, as exempting society from the pressing demands of the suffering poor, and of consequent crime. Within a few years past there has been a modification, or rather an improvement, of the original Life Insurance Companies. What are called "Mutual Benefit" associations have been established, the principle of which is, that the person taking out a policy becomes a member and has a mutual or joint interest in its concerns and property, and a voice in its management.

The science of life insurance has revealed some new and interesting facts. In the first place, it is ascertained that people live longer now than they did a century ago, or rather fewer die young. This is owing to the increased attention paid to personal cleanliness, and public health, to improvements in medical science, and particularly to the discovery of vaccination.

Another fact elicited is, that the richer classes live longer than the indigent; because they are more exempt from the evils of want, and the anxieties of business. Women live longer than men. They are not as subject to exposure, to dangerous employments, to the cares and anxieties of men; they are moreover of more temperate habits.

Life insurance is applied to a variety of commercial purposes. Creditors insure the lives of their debtors, and persons insure their own lives for the benefit of their creditors. In every form, Life Insurance is an institution productive of good.—N. O. Bulletin

Too Good to be Lost.

Two Suckers came in contact at one of our restaurants the other day, and were regaling themselves with a "long nine," beside a very hot stove, when the mud and bad roads became the topic of their conversation. One observed that several coal teams had stuck in the mud axletree deep and that he saw twenty yoke of oxen straining every nerve, but to no effect.—The other, no doubt, thinking that a pretty tough yarn, replied that when he was coming to the city he saw a man sitting on the fence, cracking his whip, yelling and howling at a most furious rate; he approached him and enquired what was wrong? "Oh, nothing much," answered the teamster, "only (pointing to the road) I have a wagon and four yoke of oxen in that mud, and the d--n brutes won't move an inch!" At this moment an old Hoosier entered, who overheard only the winding up part of the story, drew up a chair and commenced a story about what he had seen. Says he, "Friends, were you ever over on the American Bottom? I crossed there yesterday afternoon, and on wading through the mud, which, of course, was the best, walking, when I kicked out a hat, and a voice, 'quit that, old fellow,' saluted my ear; looking around and seeing nothing, I concluded to give it another, which I did, when the same voice was heard to say, 'stop your kicking my hat.' I here discovered that a man was sticking in the mud, and observed 'old fellow, you had better been getting out of that before night, or you will freeze to death,' he hollered up, 'I don't care a darn—I've got a d--d good mule nuder me.'" —John Donkey.

More Western Eloquence.

We have chronicled many of the sayings which have distinguished western lawyers, but do not remember ever to have perused so splendid an effort of forensic eloquence as the following speech at a capital trial in Wisconsin.—The counsel of the prisoner, Cicero Mapes, Esq, delivered his argument in the most impressive and eloquent manner:—"May it please the court and gentlemen of the Jury. The case is as clear as ice, and sharp to the point as 'no' from your sweetheart. The scripture saith, 'Thou shalt not kill'; now, if you hang my client, you transgress the command as slick as grease, and as plump as a goose egg in a loafer's face. Gentlemen murder is murder, whether committed by twelve jurymen or by a humble individual, like my client. Gentlemen, I do not deny the fact of my client's having killed a man; but is that any reason why you should do so? No such thing; gentlemen. You may bring the prisoner in guilty; the hangman may do his duty; but will that exonerate you? No such thing. In that case you will all be murderers! Who among you is prepared for the brand of Cain to be stamped on his brow to day; who, freemen, who in this land of liberty and light? Gentlemen, I will pledge my word not one of you has a bowie-knife or a pistol in his pocket. No gentlemen, your pockets are odoriferous with the perfumes of segars and tobacco. You can smoke the tobacco of rectitude in the pipe of a peaceful conscience; but hang my unfortunate client, and the scaly alligators of remorse will gallop through the internal principles of animal vertebra, until the spinal vertebra of your anatomical construction is turned into a railroad for the grim and gory goblins of despair! Gentlemen, beware of committing murder! Beware, I say of meddling with the internal prerogative! Beware I say. Remember the fate of the man who attempted to steady the ark, and tremble. Gentlemen, I adjure you by the manumitted ghost of temporal sanctity to do no murder! I adjure you by the name of women, the maiming of the ticking timepiece of time's theoretical transmigration to do no murder! I adjure you by the love we have for the esculant, and conditioned gusto of our native pumpkins to do no murder! I adjure you by the stars set in the flying ensign of our emancipated country, to do murder!"

"I adjure you by the American Eagle, that whipped the universal game cock of creation, and now sits roosting on the magnetic telegraph of Times's illustrious transmigration, to do no murder! And lastly, gentlemen, if you ever expect to wear long-tailed coats, if you ever expect free dogs not to bark at you—if you ever expect to wear boots made of the hide of Rocky Mountain buffalo—and to sum up all, if you ever expect to be anything but a set of sneaking, loafing, cut-throated, brained, small ends of humanity, whittled down to indistinctibility, acquit my client and save your country!" The prisoner was acquitted!

Philadelphia Market.

Tuesday Feb. 13. The foreign advices have had but little effect on the produce market. Flour is still held at \$5 per barrel, for common brands, with no sales of moment. Rye Flour is steady at \$3,12 1-2, and Corn Meal at \$2,62 1-2. In Grain there is nothing doing beyond small sales of Southern yellow Corn at 57 cents, weight. Sales of 1,000 bu. prime old Cloverseed at \$4 per bu. of 64 lbs. Whiskey is steady at 24 cents in bbls, and 23 cents in hds.

The Treaty.

Quite an animated discussion took place in the House of Representatives, on the 3d inst., upon a resolution offered by Mr. Stephens, of Ga., calling upon the President for information in regard to the Mexican Treaty of Peace, in which, it is said, there exist some provisions, of which when the Senate ratified the Treaty, owing to the duplicity of Polk,—had no knowledge, and which, it is highly probable, will impair the whole Treaty.

When the Senate of the United States, was revising the Treaty and making the amendments it thought proper to make, our Commissioners in conference with the Mexican, told him that those amendments were a mere matter of form, and they even went so far as to sign a protocol, to that effect, and this too by the authority of the President. It is highly probable that had the Mexicans had the proper interpretation of the articles suppressed, and inserted, they would not have ratified this Treaty; and these Commissioners, backed by a Democratic President, obtained the signature of the Mexican Commissioner, through intrigue.—There are some in the House who try to screen the President from all charges of the kind, but they have been most signally rebuked.

Scott's Weekly Paper.

Dickens' last and best story—"The Hunted Man, and the Ghost's Bargain," was published complete in Scott's Weekly Paper of the 20th January. The story, in book form, makes quite a large volume—in "Scott's Weekly Paper" it occupies little more than half a sheet—thus proving the great amount of reading furnished by that paper weekly. The republication of the best English tales, legends, &c., forms a prominent feature of this paper; and we see by a late number that the other three great Christmas stories, by Dickens, "The Chimes"—"Battle of Life," and "Crisis on the Heart," will be published during this year, also those great tales from the Diary of a Late Physician; and the best of Arthur's stories.—These, in addition to an unusual variety of first rate reading—handsome Engravings—full reports of the markets—solid editorials—the latest news and choicest miscellany, with Romances of American History, and original Biographies of distinguished Americans, continue to render Scott's Weekly Paper, the very best family journal published in the Union, always excepting our own. We advise every body after securing our—in fact their local-paper for one year, to address A. Scott, "Scott's Weekly Paper, Philadelphia." Now is the time to subscribe. Published at the low price of One Dollar a year—clubs at greatly reduced prices.—Iris of Niagara, Niagara Falls, N. Y. February 3d, 1849.

New Counties.

We perceive by the proceedings of our State Legislature, that quite a number of applications have been made for new counties. The following list of them is not uninteresting:—"Lackawanna," from the upper part of Luzerne, Carbonate be the county seat; "Penn," out of parts of Berks, Luzerne to be the county seat; "Mahoning" out of parts of Jefferson and Clearfield; "Pine," from parts of Clearfield, Cambria and Indiana; "Madison," from parts of Berks, Chester and Montgomery, Pottstown to be the county seat; "Canestoga," from parts Lancaster and York, with Columbia for the county seat; "Tionesta," from parts Venango, Crawford and Warren; "Carroll," from parts of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette and Washington, with Monongehela city as the county seat; "Lawrence," from parts of Mercer and Beaver, Newcastle the proposed county seat.

SUDDEN CHANGES.—There is nothing more trying to the human constitution than sudden changes of weather. Heat rarifies the blood, and increases the perspiration; but when suddenly checked, those humors which should pass off by the skin, are thrown off inwardly, causing coughs, colds, consumption, difficulty of breathing, watery and inflamed eyes, sore throat, and many other complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a delightful medicine for carrying off a cold—because they expel from the body those humors which are the cause of the above complaints. Four or five of said Indian Vegetable Pills taken every night and going to bed will, in a few days, carry off the most obstinate cold; at the same time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and new life and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

Beware of Sugar Coated Counterfeits.—Remember, that the original and only genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

For sale by George H. Miller, who is the only authorized agent for Stroudsburg; see advertisement for other agencies in another column.

Office and general depot, 169 Race St. Phila.

(We cut the following from an exchange paper)

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J. July 18th, 1844. Gentlemen,—I think it highly proper that I should make known to the world my gratitude for the benefits I have experienced from the use of Clickener's Sugar Coated Purgative Pills and endeavor to the utmost in my power, to extend a knowledge of their many virtues and wonderful efficacy in removing disease.

After a long and painful confinement, during which I was attended by three Physicians of eminent standing, I was so much reduced and feeble as to cause my friends to despair for my life. In fact I was left in a state of weakness and suffering, and concluded all had been done which was possible for my recovery. I was about yielding in despair when a relative of my husband advised me to try some of your pills, stating at the same time she knew of their having effected many miraculous cures, and they might prove efficacious to me. I purchased a box and took them according to directions. In five days from the time I commenced their use I felt like a different person, all pains were removed my appetite for solid food was as good as it was before my sickness, and gradually regained strength. I am now in the way of recovery, thanks to Clickener's Pills. I send this communication, trusting you will give it an insertion, in the editorial columns of your paper, in order that the afflicted will follow my example, and, as they value health, make use of Clickener's Sugar Coated Vegetable Extract Pills. Believe me yours sincerely,

SUSAN WRIGHT. For sale at the Republican Office, by T. Schell, the only authorized agent for Stroudsburg.